

UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF ARTS
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS (ONLINE)
SEMESTER I - 2019/2020
BST 3158 - BUDDHIST LITERARY SOURCES STUDIES 4:
BASIC PALI LANGUAGE FOR BEGINNERS
OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION

- Duration: **24 hours** for completion and submission of answer scripts to LMS
 - Including question one (01) answer three (03) questions only.
 - All questions carry **equal marks** (20 Marks for each question)
 - **Word limit** for the each question should not be more than 1000 words.
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01. I. Translate into English

Ekadā eko sirotāṇa vāṇijo sirotāṇānaṃ bhaṇḍikaṃ ādāya ekaṃ gāmaṃ gacchitvā vaṇijjaṃ akari. So antarāmagge ekaṃ vanasaṇḍaṃ addasa. So tatha ekassa rukkhassa mūle tokaṃ kōlaṃ sayi. Tasmin samaye eko vānarayūtho tatha āgacchi. Tesu eko vānaro ekaṃ nāḷipattaṃ gahetvā attano sīse paṭimuñci. Sesāpi vānarā tathā akariṃsu. Pacchā te tahiṃ kīḷiṃsu. Tena saddena paṭibujjhita vāṇijo taṃ vānarayūthaṃ addasa. So attano sirotāṇaṃ khiṇi. Vānarā ca tathā kariṃsu. So vāṇijo tāni sirotāni ocinitvā puna aññaṃ gāmaṃ vaṇijjāya agami.

II. Translate into Pāli

The great king Duṭṭhagāmiṇī is the son of the great king Kōkavaṇṇatissa who is in the Ruhuna region. His mother is Vihāramahādevi. In the same way, Saddhātissa is his brother. That the Great king Duṭṭhagāmiṇī tried in his best to protect the Buddha sāsana. At that time, a Tamil king called Eḷāra ruled the kingdom Anuradhapura. The king Eḷāra was not a Buddhist. Therefore, the great king Duṭṭhagāmiṇī, from his childhood, liked to fight with Eḷāra. Later, that the great king Duṭṭhagāmiṇī killed the king Eḷāra and was himself the leader in the entire Ceylon. He built Ratanamālī and Marīcivatṭi pagodas.

02. Fill up the following table. Follow the examples.

Word	Case/Person	number	Translation
aggimhā	ablative	singular	from fire
dhāvanti	third	plural	run
deve			
garusmiṃ			
dhāvāma			
vanite			
munayo			
pacatha			
vanitānaṃ			
nayanaṃ			
pacissatha			
khādiṃsu			
amhesu			
tumhehi			
pibāmi			
sayo			
gacchissāmi			
amhe			
apaci			
carasi			
he aggi			
dhāvissasi			

03. Complete the sentences with the suitable words given in the bracket.

(cari, gacchissasi, āgacchāmi, vīhiṃ, āgacchi, susūhi, kiṇōti, dhammaṃ, gacchimhā, tvam, muṭṭhimhi, bhaviṃsu, gehe, vyādhayo, mayaṃ, ahaṃ, gacchiṃsu, vandāmi, hattaṃ, passiṃ)

- I. amhākaṃ gāvaṃ dāsānaṃ dadimha
- II. Kadā tvam gāmaṃ
- III. Isayo mayhaṃ na vasiṃsu.
- IV. Ekadā ahaṃ mama ācariyaṃ
- V. Bhandhavo saddhiṃ amhākaṃ gehaṃ āgamissanti.
- VI. Tadā bhūpālo gāme
- VII. Bhikkhavo nattārānaṃ desessanti .
- VIII. Pacchā ahaṃ gehaṃ
- IX. bandhunā saha sindhuṃ gamissasi.
- X. Ahaṃ sadā Buddhaṃ
- XI. Kavino manayo bhavanti.
- XII. Purā mayaṃ vihāraṃ
- XIII. loke manusse pīenti.
- XIV. Vāṇijo idāni sīhaṃ ca miḡaṃ ca
- XV. mayhaṃ puttassa assaṃ adadiṃ.
- XVI. Hīyo sāyaṃ kumārā udyānaṃ
- XVII. Gahapatayo miṇanti.
- XVIII. Ajja pāto eva mama mitto mama gehaṃ
- XIX. Ahi adhipatino ḍasati.
- XX. Suve gajā ca assā ca udyāne

04. I. Decline the base “Amha” in every case and give English translation.

case	singular		plural	
	Pali	English	Pali	English
Nominative				
Accusative				
Instrumental				
Dative				
Ablative				
Genitive				
Locative				

II. Conjugate the root “-gamu-” in all three persons in future tense (anāgatakāla) with English translation.

Person	Singular		Plural	
	Pali	English	Pali	English
3 rd person				
2 nd person				
1 st person				

05. Write an essay on one of topics given below.

- I. Sīhaḷadīpaṃ
- II. Mamācariyo
- III. Kolamba Nikhilavijjālayo
